

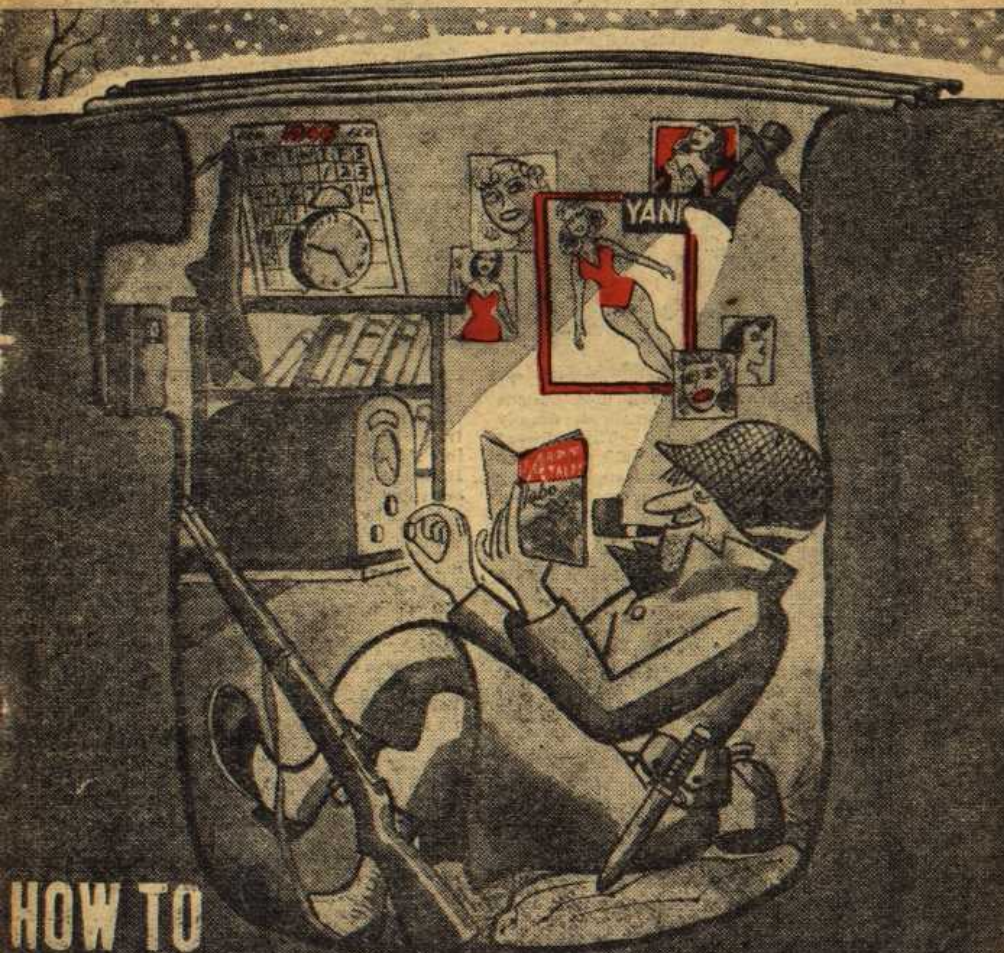
Vol. III, No. 5
10 Feb. 1945



ARMY TALKS

RESTRICTED
ETO - U.S. ARMY

SEE PAGE 12 : PRELUDE TO VICTORY



HOW TO
KEEP HOUSE IN A FOXHOLE



"There have been instances reported where Riegel mines have detonated a few minutes after their removal. There is indication that the mines were equipped with 244 fuzes which detonated the mines from five to thirty minutes afterwards."

"We have had the enemy artillery fire smoke into our area for adjustment and then follow with HE. We have adopted the practice, whenever a smoke shell fell, of running out with shovels and covering the shell with dirt to prevent the smoke from rising. When we did this, no artillery fire followed."



"Wind in heavily wooded, mountainous terrain was generally channelized, usually moving down the valley. This proved important in advances up a valley as supply roads, artillery positions, and engineer work parties could be covered with smoke without interfering with operations of advancing troops. It was also found that a successful haze could be established over the valley with wind velocity higher (15 to 20 miles per hour) than is ordinarily considered ideal for smoke operations. The cloud was contained by the valley and not dispersed."

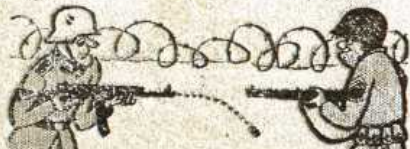
"Due to the height of trees in the forests the use of superquick fuze produced tree bursts that were too high for maximum effect. Delay fuze was found to be more effective."

"All culverts must be examined minutely for concealed charges. In the Vosges arch we encountered 21-day delay devices one of which was located in a culvert and blew a 70 foot crater at a critical point."

"The bottoms of mines to be laid at night were painted white and distributed for emplacement with the painted side up. This made it easier for the laying party to see them and helped insure that none would be overlooked."

"When monkeying, a bazooka fired into the wall of a building makes a hole large enough for a man to enter. This overcomes the necessity for inexperienced men to use dynamite charges."

"The new German automatic carbine, encountered during the recent counter-offensive, proved no match for the M-1 rifle. The carbine produces a considerable volume of fire but is quite inaccurate and lacks range."

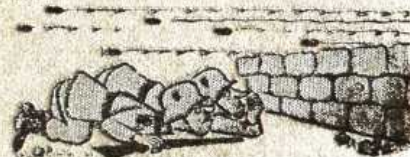


"Rifle grenades employed in mass can effectively cover areas known to contain enemy automatic weapons."

"Recent underground cave and pillbox experience indicates that caution must be exercised in entering such places after blasting or considerable firing inside. The supply of oxygen necessary for breathing may be used up and in addition blasting may produce sufficient carbon monoxide to poison personnel. The regular issue gas mask does not protect against lack of oxygen or against carbon monoxide."

"Teams of one medium and two light tanks were found useful when fighting along trails in the woods. The medium follows the trail with a light tank on each flank. Caliber .50 machine guns should be removed. Branches damage the gun and cradle and endanger the tank commander by causing the gun to swing around."

"Marching fire has saved us casualties by making Jerry keep his head down. Whenever we use it every man begins by firing one full clip or magazine from whatever weapon he is armed with. On one occasion our company used it against an enemy force which was dug in 500 yards away behind a stone wall. The attack was started by a flare signal. On this signal every man came up and fired a full clip and then continued to fire as he advanced. We did not have a casualty and took 490 prisoners whom we found crunched down in their holes, some of them crying. On being questioned, they said they could not get their heads up to fire."



ARMY TALKS

How to Keep House in a Foxhole



TO date no way has been found to turn a foxhole into a cozy suite at the Waldorf. You simply can't change a hole in the ground into a subway bungalow.

Also, many of the things that are practical in rear areas won't work when you're advancing. On the attack you take cover when and where you can find it, and move on as quickly as you can. It's a race against time; comfort counts for nothing.

The tips are collected here in the hope that some of them may be new—and helpful—to men in holding sectors, men who have dug in for more than a few hours, men in rear positions.

Stay away from landmarks when you're selecting the site for your

little gray home in the wet. Roads, crossroads, bridges, outbuildings, any distinctive features of the countryside are danger zones. The Germans have these spots "zeroed in". They can make it uncomfortable for any one who moves in.

Unless it's absolutely necessary, locate your foxhole away from trees. Overhanging branches cause tree-bursts and no soldier wants his front yard or his hide plowed with shrapnel. A tree-burst can cause more casualties than a bomb.

If you must dig in a wood or near trees, try and make sure that the roof of your hole is strengthened with heavy logs (8 inches at least) and well packed with dirt. Dig deep, and then under. But give trees a wide berth if you can. They're bad company.

DIG FIRST...IMPROVE LATER

THE three rules to remember when you're carving out your underground home are short and simple: 1. Dig deep. 2. Tunnel under. 3. Build a strong roof.

When you tunnel under, dig toward the enemy. This gives greater protection from flying shrapnel. If you dig deep enough (normally, at least five feet), the danger of injury from concussion is minimized. The deeper you dig, the firmer the earth becomes, and the less likely it is to cave in.

In some districts the ground will be soft and crumbly, and the sides of your foxhole must be braced or revetted. When saplings or willow reeds are available, mats can be woven and staked to the walls.

Your big concern at first is to dig for cover. In Germany there won't be hedgerows to provide conceal-

ment, so you may have to do the job in a prone position. It's hard that way, but it may be necessary.

Unless you're sure you're going to move soon, spend an hour or two

each day improving your foxhole — smoothing the walls, increasing the depth, enlarging the tunnel, reinforcing the roof. Logs give good protection overhead. Pack dirt in the crevices. Then add another layer of logs and more dirt.

Use the earth you scoop out of your dugout to build a parapet.

Thickness is more important in your parapet than height. Six inches is high enough, but it takes four feet of dirt to block a bullet. Save the sod you skin off before you begin to dig. It makes good camouflage. Don't be carried away by artistic impulses. Too much camouflage only advertises your position.

Foxholes in Frozen Ground

Your regular entrenching tool won't be of much help digging in frozen earth. Some units have issued explosives to the men to blow a hole in the ground. The hole is enlarged and shaped by hacking away at the sides with a regular-size pick and shovel. If there is snow on the ground, be sure to shovel some on the log roof of your foxhole — and be careful to cover up tell-tale tracks.

SNOW TRAILS MUST BE HIDDEN

WHEN there is snow on the ground, it's necessary to pay particular attention to tracks. Brush them over carefully so a trail leading to your hideout won't be visible from the air. If you can get a square of white canvas, it will make an effective "hatch" cover that will blend with the snow.

Cut one or two steps leading up to the mouth of your foxhole. It

will make it easier to get in and out, and will let you observe more comfortably.

A lieutenant in a QM Truck Company recommends the digging of a special protective trench against hand grenades. "It should be about seven feet away and directly in front of the foxhole...about eight inches deep, twelve inches wide and long enough to extend slightly beyond the width of the foxhole. The dirt should be

piled up three or four inches high on the far side of the trench to help stop the grenade. When a grenade tossed over the top of the crest rolls at a normal speed, it will fall into the grenade trench and explode there. The explosion will shake a man in the foxhole and shower him with dirt but it won't blow him to bits."

If you have any choice in the matter, don't dig your hole in low ground. High terrain is drier. When you're on the side of a hill instead of at its base, your living-room won't act as a drainage basin for the surrounding country.

No man can be comfortable if his foxhole is carpeted with mud. It's worth the effort, unless you're sure your stay is going to be very limited, to build a duck-board floor. Dig a trough a few inches deep at the bottom of your hole and lay small logs or boards across it. Seepage will collect underneath this floor, and you won't have to slosh around in the mud.

An empty "C" ration can makes a good dipper for bailing seepage. By smearing the sides of the can with mud you can cut down its shine, which would otherwise flash a "shoot-this-way" signal to the enemy.

Ditch your foxhole. This will help drain off rain. But remember your camouflage discipline. A circular gully can be quickly spotted from the air.

Hoard what straw you can lay your hands on. It's good stuff for feathering your nest — helps keep it warmer and drier.

Cushion the floor of your dugout with branches and straw and then spread your raincoat over it. It won't be a Beauty-Rest mattress but it will make a little softer foundation for your sleep. You can also line the walls and roof with the water-resistant cardboard cartons that 10-in-1 rations are shipped in, and with broken down ammo cases.

Install a special shelf or rack in your dugout for your weapon. When lumber is available, many soldiers build a triangular trough.

Store your hand grenades within easy reach in your foxhole. When you want a grenade, you want it quick.

The verdict on the new sleeping bags issued by the QM

has been, for the most part, favorable. Most of the men admitted they were worried at first by a feeling of being held prisoner in the sack when it was zipped shut, but familiarity with the zipper soon changed their



minds. Take it easy, don't try force, and you can get out in a matter of seconds. You don't have to be an escape artist like Houdini, either.

A staff sergeant near the Moselle in Luxemburg volunteered that he wouldn't trade his bag for five blankets. "It sure keeps out the air and the cold," he said.

When you have a sleeping bag you can drape your spare blankets over the walls of your foxhole. They provide excellent insulation against drafts and cold.

If you can get a candle or two, you've an additional comfort. One candle furnishes a surprising amount of heat during a cold evening and it gives enough light to let you catch up on your letter-writing.

You can get extra heat out of a candle by punching little holes in a "C" ration can and hanging it over the flame. The metal collects the warmth and radiates it throughout the dugout.

Some men also heat a canful of sand over a candle and use it as a foot warmer after they turn in.

One precaution: The light of a little candle can carry for miles. Black-out the mouth of your foxhole with your raincoat and be positive that there are no leaks around the edges. Check your black-out carefully and thoroughly.

THERE are two schools of thought on how many men should be billeted in a foxhole. Many COs favor the idea of "buddy foxholes", especially for reinforcements. They realize how lost a new man feels when he's facing the enemy for the first time, and have found



that his fighting efficiency is greatly bolstered when he is with a veteran who knows the ropes. There's another angle also: Two men can work well together as a team, one standing guard while the other sleeps.

On the other hand, some platoon leaders are against putting more than one man in a dugout. This holds particularly true when in a defensive position. Their conviction comes from a desire to disperse men as completely as possible. In their scorebook, two's a crowd.

Whether you live alone and like it, or share a foxhole built for two depends on the decision of your CO. He'll give the orders. There are advantages to both systems.

If you're digging in for a week or two, it's usually a good plan to dig yourself both a sleeping foxhole and a fighting foxhole. Build one for combat and one for comfort.

When you've scooped out your hole, stay in it. You'll have the urge to get out and stretch your legs. The coast may look clear. A little exploring may seem to be in order. But if you're caught off base during a bombing or shelling, the penalty may be heavy. You may not get up to bat again.



LIFE in a foxhole usually runs to extremes. Everything happens, or nothing happens. During the long stretches of boredom, you'll be tempted to stir up a little excitement. Why not take a pot shot at a low-flying German plane? You might even be lucky and hit it. No harm in trying, is there? The answer is **YES!**

Chances are that's exactly what Fritz wants you to do. He's trying to tempt you into firing so you'll give away your position. One Trigger-Happy Harry can jeopardize the security of his whole outfit.

An artillery lieutenant told about a new man in his unit who bit on the Nazi bait. He squeezed off a couple when some fighters flew over. That afternoon the fighters came back with a few squads of bombers. They tallied 200 men.

The Germans have many tricks. This happened near Corday: They suspected that one of our units had dug in nearby, but they weren't sure and they didn't know exactly where. That night they threw rocks and pears, hoping to draw fire. Fortunately our men didn't have itchy fingers. They didn't fall into the trap—and at dawn they overwhelmed the enemy unit which had relaxed its guard.

After dark, the flicker of a match or the flash of a lighter can expose your location with fatal precision. Even in daylight a haze of smoke can be seen a long way off. German PWs say that the Yanks frequently betray their whereabouts with bad cigarette discipline.

The enemy has a new stunt of infiltrating one or two men into our lines to act as artillery observers. They work in close and then fire three or four quick shots to show their artillery where to aim. When you hear three or four quick shots from a German rifle, don't waste a second. Hit your hole. You'll be racing a barrage that won't be long in starting.

NO soldier is going to worry much about his appearance while he's at the front. But just because you can't be bothered with haircuts and shaves and shoe shines doesn't mean you should live like an animal. A man's morale gets a real lift when he occasionally sponges the dirt off his hands and face. Carry a wash cloth and a bar of soap with you. A tooth brush comes in handy, too.



Don't wear too many clothes when you're working or on the move. Keep outer garments as open as possible when doing anything that may cause overheating. Otherwise you may get a bad chill later when you begin to cool off.

Dust your clothes every two or three weeks with the D.D.T. powder you have been issued. Rub it well into the seams. There's no surer way to keep free of body lice. It helps make up for the fact that months may elapse between your Saturday night baths.

A daily bowel movement is important. Some soldiers like to brag that they've gone four or five days without visiting the latrine. That's nothing to be proud of. Your body has to take a bad enough beating under battle conditions. Don't abuse it unnecessarily.

When you do relieve yourself, remember you're not fighting this war alone. Dig a hole or a little trench, and cover up. Somebody else may soon be hitting the dirt in that very spot.

Carry a pad of toilet paper in your helmet where it will keep dry. Use it sparingly.



BABY YOUR FEET

AT this stage of the game it shouldn't be necessary to remind a soldier that he can't get far in battle if he neglects his feet. An improperly cared for blister can bench a good man. If the blister is unbroken, drain it by puncturing the edge with a pin or the point of a knife blade which has been heated with a match or lighter. Cover it with a piece of adhesive. If rubbed raw, put a little piece of gauze next to the open flesh and tape it up. See your corporal or Aid Man for the adhesive or gauze.

Far riskier than blisters these days is the danger of trench foot. Sometimes it's known as immersion foot. But whatever you call it, it's sending hundreds of soldiers to the hospital every week, and sometimes the victim comes out crippled for life with stumps where he used to have feet. In any event, *the effects are lasting.*

The conditions for getting trench foot are perfect in a foxhole. When

you can keep feet warm and dry, there's nothing to worry about. But try to do that at the front. When a man has to pass long hours sloshing through mud, when he spends days and nights standing or crouching in cold water, when he has to go through indefinite periods in wet shoes — he's high on the trench foot priority list.

Under these conditions there's only one way to protect yourself from becoming a casualty. It's necessary to pamper your feet the way you pamper your rifle.

Trench foot gets its start when the free circulation of the blood in your feet is stopped. Cold weather is one of the primary causes. Wet shoes and socks make their contribution. So does standing inactive for long periods in the mud. When the condition gets bad enough, gangrene sets in.

Here are the things a good soldier must do in his personal campaign against trench foot:



1. Most important rule of all is to remove your shoes at least once a day and dry your feet. Massage them thoroughly. Rub the toes individually and every part of each foot—the ball and arch, the heel and ankle. Stretch toes as far apart as possible. Then cramp them all together. Exercise them in every way you can. Use the foot powder you have been issued. Work it in well between the toes and into the skin. This powder toughens the feet. (It has a dozen other uses; there's nothing wrong with it for after-shaving.)

2. Make boots and shoes as water resistant as you can. Regular application of dubbin or polish helps a lot. Wear your arctics if you have a pair.

3. Be sure your shoes fit well. A loose fit is preferable to a snug fit in cold weather. Circulation is better. Don't lace your leggings tight. They shrink when they get wet.

4. Keep your feet as dry as you can. When socks get wet, change to a dry pair as soon as possible. If you don't have a dry pair, at least take off the wet socks and wring them out. Carry two extra pairs of socks with you. Or more. The heat of your body can be used to dry socks; stow them in your pockets or under your shirt.

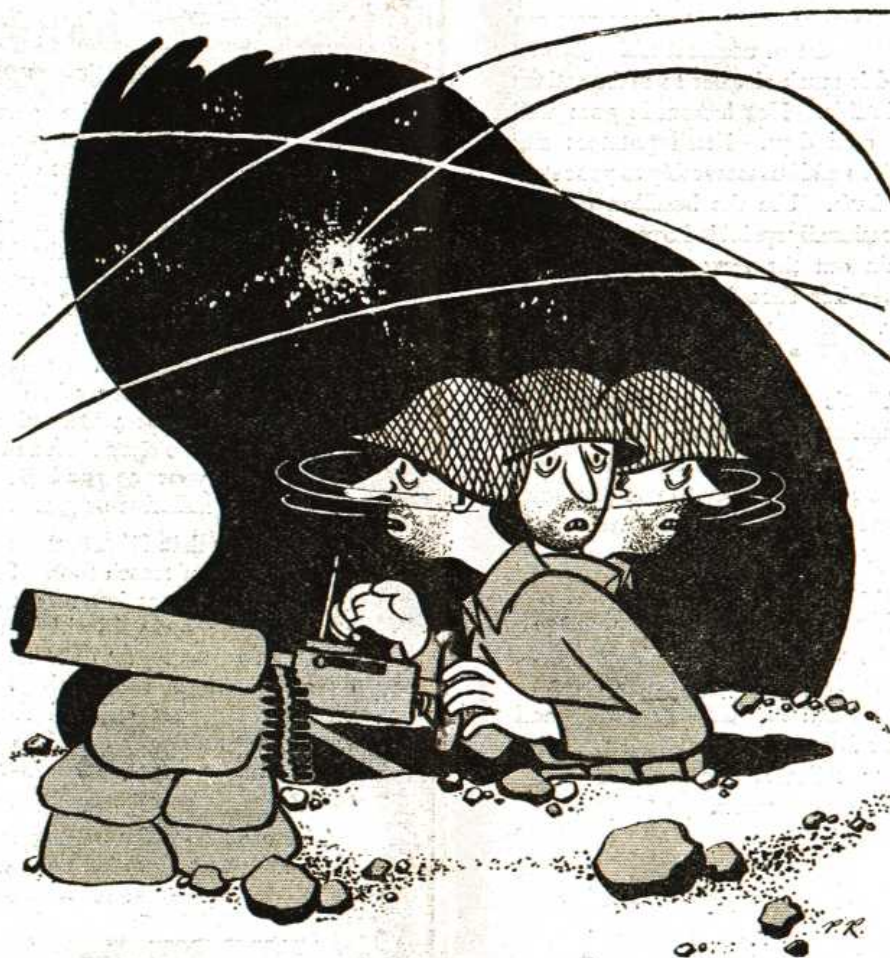
5. Avoid unnecessary standing in water or mud. Install duckboards in your foxhole, or a straw floor, or stones to stand on. Bail out water as it begins to rise.

6. Don't stand still in one spot longer than you have to. Elevate your feet for short periods as often

as you can. Contract your feet within shoes, wriggle your toes, rotate feet from the ankle. Stamp your feet. All this helps keep the blood flowing normally.

7. Keep the upper part of your body warm and dry. Wear gloves whenever possible.

8. Eat intelligently—every item in your ration provides valuable fuel



and energy so don't throw food away. The fitter you are, the better able you will be to resist trench foot and other diseases and infections.

These rules haven't been dreamed by the medics to complicate your life. They're good common sense and if you follow them conscientiously you can save yourself a lot of grief.

A sergeant who landed in Normandy on D-Day and who is now fighting east of Metz tried his own experiment: "I laughed when the medics told me to massage my feet. One day it got awful cold and my feet swelled. The next night I tried massaging one foot. It worked. In the morning that foot was all right, the other was bad. Rub 'em good. It takes a lot of will-power to take off your wet shoes and socks, rub your feet and put the wet socks back on. But it's sure worth it, believe me."

During cold weather, check your feet at least once a day to note their condition. Pay special attention to their color. If the skin is purple or dark blue, your feet need care. Also pinch your feet and wriggle your toes. If they feel dead and numb and wooden, better see the medics.

An old north woods method of drying out shoes is to heat some gravel in a can and shake it around in the shoes. Stuffing wadded up paper into them also helps absorb dampness. It acts like a blotter.

Should your feet or hands become frozen, prompt treatment is required. Frozen flesh has a waxy look. *Never* massage frozen hands or feet. *Never* rub them with snow. The skin is easily broken, and infection may start. Thaw them out gradually in a place which is warmer than outdoors but which is still cool. *Never* thaw them out before a fire, and don't use hot water. Severe pain is a sign that warmth is being applied too quickly.

Three Squares A Day

THERE'S not much variety to foxhole meals. The mess sergeant does all he can to get hot food up to the front as often as possible — but there are limits to this curb service. Most of the time your three square meals a day must come out of boxes and cans.

You get pretty tired of the same diet day after day. You are tempted to get finicky and eat only the part that you like.

The Army's emergency rations are planned by experts to give you well-balanced nourishment. All the vitamins and other food essentials you need to keep fit and healthy are there. If you throw away the crackers or the lemonade powder or something else, you're throwing away some of the fuel your body needs.

Pet peeve of many soldiers is the lemonade powder. Actually this is one of the most important foods in the package. It's the only way the Army has of giving you the vitamin C that every man needs every day. The contents of the little envelope must take the place of fresh fruit and fresh vegetables. So empty it into your canteen cup — not into the mud.

These rations are highly concentrated so they can be shipped and packed easily. Don't "wolf" them. Eat slowly. Chew them well. The "D" chocolate bar is especially rich. Eat it slowly and you'll get much more good from it.

If you're in a spot where you can build a fire or use heat tablets, you'll find it much simpler to make rations palatable. Hot lemonade goes well on cold days. Fresh potatoes and onions add immeasurably to your stew or hash. Use the bouillon powder occasionally sprinkled over your meat. Thin out the stew and have soup. Make hot chocolate out of the "D" bar.

* * * * *

That's the story. That's the round-up of tips from foxhole veterans at the front. Some of these hints may not apply to you just now. Some of them may help make your life at the front a little less dangerous, a little less miserable.

If you have any additional suggestions, send them to Army Talks, APO 887, U.S. Army. They will be printed in "Combat Tips", and your discoveries can be shared with other fellows upon whose gratitude you can count.



TEAMWORK

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In a few months France will have an army of over 650,000 picked men, promises French War Minister André Miethelm. It is expected that much of the equipment needed by these troops will be manufactured in French factories. Some of the new divisions will fight on the Western Front. Others, including colonial troops which landed in France with the liberation armies, will form a French Expeditionary Force to the Far East.

New homes for bombed-out Londoners are being speeded to completion by US Army Engineers. In Camberwell, Battersea and Lambeth boroughs, 3,000 GIs while awaiting transfer to France are clearing blitzed blocks with bulldozers and then giving a flashy demonstration of American construction miracles.



The Kirov tank works, one of USSR's leading factories, has rolled out two and one half times as many heavy tanks during the last nine months of 1944 as during the whole of 1943.

Filipino guerrillas who took to the hills when the Japs occupied the islands played a stellar role when General MacArthur's forces returned to Leyte and Mindanao. They harassed Japanese CPs, spied on enemy sea movements, ran weather stations and flashed helpful messages to US listening posts.



Recently released figures on manpower mobilization in the United Kingdom show that in June of 1944 nine out of every ten men aged between 14 and 64, and four out of every ten women between 14 and 59 were in the armed services or in industrial employment in Great Britain.

The "Normandie" squadron, all-French flying team serving with the Red Army, bagged 29 German planes on the first day East Prussia was invaded.

Now it can be told that last November Australian and New Zealand troops relieved American ground forces in New Guinea, New Britain and the Solomons. They are pinning down Japs bypassed and trapped in the island jungles while the released Yanks are storming the Philippines.

PRELUDE TO VICTORY

A 1,500 word condensation of a book by James B. Reston, noted London and Washington correspondent for the **New York Times**.

We got into this war because we underestimated the price of freedom; we shall lose the war unless we clear out of our minds several fundamental illusions which are minimizing our effort.

THE ILLUSION THAT FREEDOM COMES EASY. Freedom cannot be purchased and then possessed like some tangible material thing, but must be paid for in substantial and endless installments. The price of security and, what is much more important, of freedom has always been cooperation with other men and with other tribes. Even the cave men knew that. We, the people of the United States, had it within our power not only to force Germany to abide by the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, but to make the British and French remove the grievances that led the German people to rearm. It was a question of will; but we did not will it; we did not pay the price of freedom, and now the price is great indeed. We wanted peace, but we did not

want to cooperate with other nations to maintain that peace. We wanted to restrain the aggressors, but we did not want to maintain the armies and take the chances that alone will restrain aggressors. That is why our men are at war all over the world today; that is the tragedy of our generation.

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II

THE ILLUSION THAT WARS DO NOT REALLY SETTLE ANYTHING. For tens of thousands of years, primitive man carried on perpetual wars which certainly solved very little. But war gave us our independence; war decided the very important problem as to whether we were going to continue as a nation or break apart into separate states; it put an end to Negro

slavery in this country. It was lost wars that finally put an end to the Babylonian, Persian, Carthaginian, Byzantine, Roman, and Napoleonic empires. No, it is not wars that do not settle anything but stupid, vindictive, or unenforced treaties of peace.

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III

THE ILLUSION THAT TIME AND MONEY WILL SAVE US. All the money and time in Christendom would have been of no value if Britain and Russia were beaten down — we would have had no place from which to wage land war against the Germans. Those nations which refused to blow up their factories when the Germans came because they wanted to save their money, lost both their money and their freedom.

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IV

THE ILLUSION THAT THIS IS ENTIRELY A WAR OF GUNS, TANKS, PLANES AND SHIPS. Early in the war, we were not so much outfought, or outmaneuvered or outgunned as we were outmaneuvered and outthought. The French did not *think* that their 3,600 tanks could be defeated by the 2,000 German tanks which beat them. Great Britain did not *think* Germany could invade Norway. The United States *thought* Japan did not dare attack us at Pearl Harbor. General MacArthur summed it up in 1940 as follows: "The history of failure in war can almost be summed up in two words: 'Too late.' Too late in comprehending the deadly purpose of a potential enemy; too late in realizing the mortal danger; too late in preparedness; *too late in uniting all possible forces for resistance; too late in standing with one's friends.*"

THE ILLUSION THAT THE FACTS WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. In the fateful winter of 1916-17, the British government put out the "facts" on their ship sinkings. The number sunk that winter was running around 40 to 50 a week, and the number entering British ports was around 2,500 a week. But by April the British were within two weeks of starvation because the 2,500 figure contained every little tug and schooner that went in or out of any British port, whereas the 40 or 50 sunk were a very large percentage of the 140 ocean-going vessels that had to put into Britain every week if the nation was to live. This is just one illustration to show that facts do not speak for themselves.

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V

THE ILLUSION THAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA ARE THE ENEMY. Any view of this war, long or short, demands that in our personal conduct and criticism we keep our eyes on the main facts. That is, we are fighting against the Japanese and the Germans and we are fighting alongside the Russians and the Chinese and the British. What is the point of carping at the British and the Russians? Where does it get us? Many times the criticism is unfair and inaccurate; often it is deliberate enemy propaganda; in addition, it is bad politics and bad strategy and it can help lose the war.

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VI

THE ILLUSION THAT IT'S ALWAYS SOMEBODY ELSE'S FAULT. When the war ceases to be a struggle for personal aims and material things, as it did for the British people during the Blitz, when each man realizes that his fate is bound up with the fate

of the men down his street and in the next street and town and finally in the fate of all good men on his side, then a very curious and wonderful thing happens to the soul of men. Then they discover that they can do things they never dreamed they could do before, then they are swept out of themselves by a great and satisfying purpose in life; then they suddenly realize how pathetic and lonely things they are by themselves and yet how strong and unconquerable they are with their fellows.

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VII

THE ILLUSION THAT WE ARE FIGHTING TO GET BACK TO NORMAL. The old, narrow, nationalistic, planless world is done, not only because it produced two wars and a depression in twenty-five years but because in order to win this war we shall have to do things that will make it impossible for us to restore that "normality", even if we desired. The war has created new wants and desires and conceptions of geography

and life that will make any return to the pre-war politico-economic system impossible. We and almost every other civilized country in the world have made such fundamental changes in our economics and in our thinking that it will be easier for us to go forward to a new and more efficient use of our new industrial facilities than it will be to try to scrap the new plants and go back to the old system of high prices and restricted production.

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VIII

THE ILLUSION THAT EVERYBODY LOVES DEMOCRACY. Everybody outside Germany does not hate National Socialism and is not ready to lay down his life for democracy. A great many millions of people in Europe have somehow got the idea that democracy means freedom without bread, many millions more in Asia have been led to see that democracy for them means neither freedom nor bread. The democratic countries must prove to the world that democracy can solve the economic

TWO principles... have stood face to face from the beginning of time; and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity, and the other the divine right of kings. . . No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king



problems of the modern world. The democracy of Lincoln is not dead. It has not lost its revolutionary fervor. It has not lost its appeal to the men of the world. Our problem is to prove that we really believe in it.

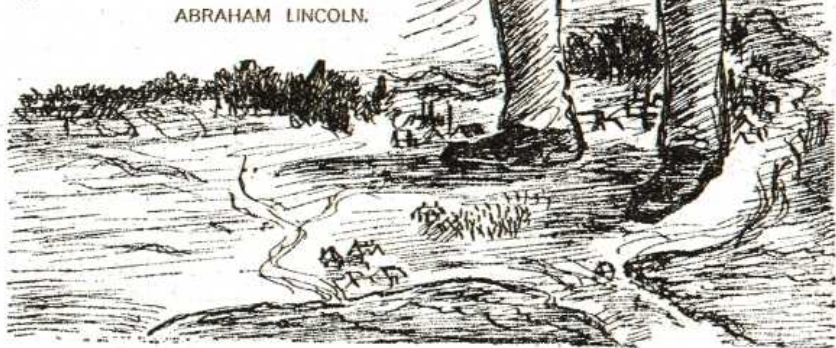
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IX

THE ILLUSION THAT YOU CAN DO NOTHING ABOUT IT. In the Chinese language the word *crisis* is written not with one character but with two, the first of which means *danger* and the second of which means *opportunity*. We are wise to recognize now that at the end of the war we shall face an economic crisis, but so far we have been worrying so much about the *danger* of that crisis that we have not seen the *opportunity* it presents. We must defy the *danger* and welcome the *opportunity*. We must strengthen the things that unite us and remove the things that divide us. We must look forward to the future with faith in each other and in the rightness of the American Dream. For that is the Prelude to Victory.

who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation and live by the fruit of their labor, or from one race of men as an apology for enslaving another race, it is the same tyrannical principle."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.





NEWSCOPE



STRATEGY ON THE EASTERN FRONT

"Whenever stopped on one sector, strike at another" has been the classic Soviet military strategy for the past two years. In this manner, Nazi reserves have been kept scattered and pinned down.

Four great USSR armies smashed at the center of the 2,000-mile Eastern front in July 1944. The Baltic Sea, the frontiers of East Prussia and the outskirts of Warsaw were reached within about six weeks. The attack was stopped when the Soviets ran into the densely manned, 100 mile-deep defenses of East Prussia and into fortress Warsaw. The Red Army suffered very heavy losses in attempts to take the Polish capital, which was defended by 26 German divisions, including eight Panzers. Frontal attacks failed. Narrow flanking movements were tried by throwing bridgehead after bridgehead across the swiftly-flowing Vistula, north and south of the city. All bridgeheads but one, 120 miles southeast of Warsaw, were annihilated, never to be heard from again. Meanwhile, Hitler hurried reserves from the southern flank to danger points. Once the reserves were thus drawn to the center, the Soviets launched the Balkan campaign against the denuded southern flank.

The offensive begun on 22 August quickly brought Rumania and Bulgaria to terms. In early October, fierce fighting began in Hungary; the Germans pumped reinforcements into the capital city, Budapest, until the Soviets surrounded it on 26 December. Red Army men, faced by nine German divisions in the city, fought room by room, through

gardens and across roofs in a bitter struggle and by 18 January had captured all of the city but a few houses along the Danube.

Once again German reserves were moved — from the center back to the southern flank. So once again the Soviets struck at the center. On 12 January 1945, 550 miles of the Eastern front exploded before five Red army drives. By 18 January, the Soviet hurricane had swept past Cracow and penetrated the German border. From Cracow, the Red army may knife southwest toward Austria or drive west and northwest to the Reich's industries-rich Silesia, second only to the Ruhr in providing material for the German war machine.

Warsaw collapsed on 18 January before an avalanche of Red Army men who crossed the Vistula north and south of the city. 45 miles north of Warsaw, still another Soviet offensive was begun which swung north to East Prussia. The advances during the first week were so swift that it was impossible for the Germans to transfer reserves from one sector to another.

Meanwhile, the Germans apparently fear the Red Army will also try to push up the Danube from Budapest toward Vienna, 115 miles to the northwest. Vienna is the capital of Austria, the second largest city of the Third Reich and the center of a newly created industrial region. German reinforcements from Italy and Yugoslavia are being sent to man the defenses which 300,000 prisoners of war and foreign slave labor have built around the city.

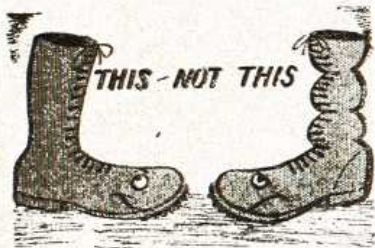


HOW TO HELP PREVENT TRENCH FOOT



BE SURE TO DUB

Keep your shoes or combat boots as water resistant as you can. Regular applications of dubbin, shoe impregnate, or polish helps a lot.



UNTIE 'EM, BUB

Make sure your shoes and leggings are not too tight. A loose fit is better than a snug fit in cold weather. Tightness slows up circulation.



SCRUB AND RUB

Remove your shoes at least once daily and cleanse and dry your feet. If your socks get wet, change to a dry pair. Carry an extra pair or two in your pocket. **Keep your feet dry!** The heat of your body will dry wet socks if you carry them in your pocket or under your shirt. Rub and massage your feet vigorously for several minutes. Go through a set routine of foot exercises to stimulate circulation.



BAIL YOUR TUB

If your foxhole contains water, bail it out. Put stones or logs in the bottom. Avoid standing in water, or mud, or standing in one spot longer than you have to. — Elevate your feet for short periods whenever you can. If this is not practical, wriggle your toes within your shoes. — Keep upper part of body warm. Wear gloves. — Eat all your rations. The better you eat, the better you fight Trench Foot.

SYMPTOMS OF TRENCH FOOT

Numbness; tingling, aching or cramps around arches and ankle; heavy wooden sensation... walking becomes clumsy; mild swelling and discoloration. If you feel these symptoms, get to the Medics as soon as you can.

USE YOUR HEAD - SAVE YOUR FEET

LISTEN: Tune in your American Forces Network for a dramatized version of the week's ARMY TALKS. Time: 1030 Saturday, 17th February, 1945.